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URGING JAPAN TO YIELD.

MINISTER DUN'S REPORTED EFFORTS TO INDUCE HER TO SATISFY RUSSIA.

WILL THIS GOVERNMENT PROPOSE SUBMITTING THE LIAU-TONG MATTER TO A EUROPEAN CONFERENCET-DISORDER IN FORMOSA

> -POSITION OF FOREIGNERS THERE CRITICAL.

London, April 28 - "The Daily News" has this Aspatch from its Vienna correspondent: Advices from Tokio indicate that United States

Minister Dun is doing everything to induce the Italian, Belgian, Austrian, Spanish and Dutch Envoys to help persuade Premier Count Ito to comply with the demands of Russia and France. It is reported that the United States meditate proposing to let Russia and Japan alone settle the Corean question and to submit the Liau-Tong matter to a European conference meeting at Tokio, Simonoseki or London. It is reported, also, that the Mikado will convene a council of war to discuss Japan's military position.

"The Times" has this dispatch from its corre-

spendent in Hong Kong:

Serious outbreaks have occurred throughout Fermosa. H. M. S. Leander has gone to Taku, and German satiors have been landed at Tamsul from the Irone, to profect foreigners. The Chinese soldiers killed their general on April 22.

The Governor's bodyguard attacked them, killing thirty and wounding fifty. The Governor is accused of stealing the soldiers' pay, which is two months in arrears. The Chinese artillery threaten to fire on any vessels leaving Formosa with treasure. The position of the foreigners is critical. Happily the French cruisers Alger and Isly, the German cruiser Iren, and the British warships Tweed, Redbreast, and Leander, are at different ports of the island. The savages from the interior are descending from the hills for the purpose of attacking the natives.

"The Times's" correspondent in Berlin learns spondent in Hong Kong:

"The Times's" correspondent in Berlin learns that it is untrue that Japan has answered the joint protest. The "Hamburger Nachrichten" (Bismarckian), in commenting on the protest, says it hopes that Germany's policy will be primarily to remain in touch with Russia, and, in the second place, with the other Powers mainly concerned, but to avoid even the appearance of gravitating in any way toward the English sphere of interest. "The Times's" correspondent asserts that this view is not shared in responsible

CAMPOS PREPARING TO ACT

HE INTENDS SOON TO DEAL THE CUBAN INSURGENTS A DECISIVE BLOW.

MACEO SAID TO BE RETREATING-A SPANISH

LIEUTENANT SHOT FOR BEING SURPRISED

BY THE REBELS-A SEVERE FIGHT AT

Madrid, April 28.—Captain-General Martinez Campos has telegraphed from Cuba for more army surgeons. He will start in a few days for the eastern provinces, where, it is said, he will make haste to deal the insurgents a decisive blow before the rainy season.

Santiago de Cuba, April 28.-General Macco is retreating from Jaracueca to the Doncella Mountains. Government troops are in pursuit. Maceo has issued a long address, pleading the justice of the insurgent cause and calling upon all

Santiago de Cuba, April 24, via Key West, Fla., April 28.—Benjamin Gallego, lieutenant of the 5th Battalion, Peninsular Regiment, who was court-martialled, was shot here to-day. He was in command of sixty men in custody of arms and ammunition at Juragua City. He was surprised Sunday in a liquor-shop by the insurgents on Sunuay in a liquor-shop by the insurgents and was disarmed. Seventy rifles and 6,000 rounds of ammunition were captured. Gallego and the soldiers were released. The authorities piaced all under arrest and condemned Gallego to be shot, the others being lodged in fail.

The battle at Ramon d- las Jaguas on April 21 was the most severe yet. Captain Julian Miranda was killed, and Major Tejerizo, commanding the Government troops, and other offi-

The guide ted the troops int lost heavily. The guide left the tops and hush, and the insurgents surrounded them. The Spanish soldlers took refuge in a cemetery, erected barricades and held the position until reinforced. General Saliedo, with nearly 1,000 troops, left here last night in pursuit of the insurgents. The latter are led by Victoriano Garages.

Maceo is reported to be near here with 1,000 men. He is said to have offered to sell out to Campos, but confirmation of the story is lacking. Gomez reached the interior safely. More troops from Spain are due to-morrow. The Government has ordered the railroad to keep up steam on the locomotives night and day, in readiness to move troops. The censorship of the cable and the press is becoming more rigid. Eight hundred Spanish soldiers landed here on Monday. The troops were sent to reinforce the detachments at the railroad towns of Dos Caminos and San Luis, the latter place being the terminus of the road. The troops are building triangular forts of planks, filled with earth. The insurgents are numerous in the neighborhood. The insurgents have removed the gunpowder and dynamite in the from mines near here, the property of an American company.

erty of an American company. Key West, April 28.—Private advices received in this city say that Flor Crombet was not killed in battle but was assassinated by Spanish soldiers. He was surrounded by Spanish troops, and requested an interview with the Spanish officer in requested an interview with the Spanish officer in command, which was granted. The conference ended, and Crombet turned to go, when a soldier in ambush shot him in the back of the head. A part of Crombet's band were captured, and the rest field to the mountains. The killing of Crombet was reported to General Campos, who ordered the officer in command of the Spanish troops before him. The officer was reprimanded severely, and sent to Spain to be court-martialled.

A band of 150 Spanish troops were defeated by the insurgents near Guantanamo on April 19. One Spanish soldier was left to report the defeat.

SPAIN TO MAKE REPARATION.

ADMITS THAT THE ALLIANCA WAS OUTSIDE THE THREE-MILE LIMIT. Madrid, April 28.-The report that the Alliança affair has been settled by Spain's conceding the American claims is confirmed officially. The

Spanish Government will give honorable satis-

faction for the mistake, and admits that the

Alliança was outside her territorial waters when the Conde de Venadito fired upon her. Com-manders of warships in Cuban waters have been

instructed not to fire on vessels outside the three THE REVOLUTION OF NO ACCOUNT.

BO SAYS SENOR DUPLY DE LOME, THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER-HOME RULE FOR CUBA. Washington, April 28. Senor Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, reached Washington to-night. To a reporter for the United Press he expressed his gratification at returning to a city containing so large a number of his friends, and to which he had been twice previously accredited by his Government. During his recent stay in Cuba, Seflor de Lome studied the situation in the island thoroughly, and he has no hesitation in saying that the revolt will be shortlived. The revolutionists do not exceed 4,000 in number, half of whom are without arms. Their principal leaders are negroes. The revolution is confined to the State of Santiago de Cuba, and the followers of Maceo, who do not occupy a single town in the province, live by blackmailing the resi dents and plundering their estates. They practise a guerilla mode of warfare, and are divided in small

bands of from fifty to one hundred men each. Señor de Lome regards the revolution as unjustirate of taxation per capita than almost any other in the world. They are raddled with the war debt which is a consequence of the former revolution in the leand, but the entire expenditure does not ex-ceed \$24,000,000 a year. About one-third of the popceed £2,606,600 a year. About one-third of the population are very poor and pay no part of the tax, which is borne by the remainder, who belong principally to the well-to-do and wealthy classes. Spain, he says, has deait with the Cubans in a liberal spirit, and no excuse exists for the present uprising.

About two months ago the Spanish Cortes passed

a reform bill for Cuba. It provides for the formation of a council of thirty persons, who shall have the sole direction of internal matters, independently of the home Government. Fifteen members of the council are elected by the people, and the remainder are representatives of the great commercial interests, such as the Tobacco Growers' Association, the planters and the Chamber of Commerc. The purpose of the law is to give Cuba the nearest possible approach to home rule. This council will work in conjunction with the Legislatures in the six provinces, and the functions of the two bodies will be to some extent like those of the Federal and State governments in America.

he to some extent like those of the Federal and scale governments in America.

Sonor de Lome belives that satisfactory results will follow the appointment of General Martinez Campos as Governor-General of Cuba. It will be the purpose of General Campos to secure the co-operation of the several political parties in the island in his efforts not only to suppress the revolution, but to administer the affairs of Cuba in a manner satisfactory to the interests of the people.

HOHENLOHE MAY RESIGN.

OBJECTING TO HERR VON KOELLER'S TREATMENT OF THE BERLAN COUNCIL.

THE CHANCELLOR'S POSITION ON THE ANTI-80 CIALIST RILL APPROVED THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE-HAS THE KAISER PLACED HIS

PACIFIC SQUADRON UNDER RUS-SIAN CONTROL?

Berlin, April 28.-The "Börsen Zeitung" pub lished on Friday rumors of a Cabinet crisis and the possible resignation of Chancellor Prince von jected to the Anti-Socialist bill in its present form and threatened to retire in case it should be passed unamended. Last evening the "Reichsanzeiger" denied the truth of this story.

The "Börsen Zeltung" published, however, oul what has been common report in political cirthe Cabinet is supposed to be the Chancellor's differences with Herr von Köller regarding the conflict between the Prussian Government and the Berlin City Council. The Chancellor has watched with growing disapproval the high and mighty way in which Von Kötter has tried to suppress the Council's position against the Auti Socialist bill, and is understood to have opposed the order forbidding the Councillors to lay the petition before the Reichstag. As Prussian Mit has succeeded only in driving the Council to an attitude of open defiance, and has got himself into such a tight corner that it will require the united efforts of all the Ministers to extricat him. The Chancellor's opposition to Von Köller's policy commands the sympathy of the great majority of people throughout Germany.

On May 5 municipal delegates from all parts of Germany will meet here to protest against the proposal to curtail freedom of speech and the proposal to curtail freedom of speech and the rights of public meeting and the press. This convention will be an imposing affair. Among those who signed the call for it are the Mayors of Berlin and Breslau, the presidents of the nu-nicipal councils in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Calis-ruhe, Dantsie, Munich, Kiel, Stattgart, Fosen and Halle. Here van Köller's newspaper organ, the "Berliner Correspondenz," has atnounced that Prussian municipal councils will not be allowed to send delegates formally to the con-vention; but this nove was anticipated and be fraught with such political excitement as Berlin has seldom felt in recent years.

About 550 sailors and marines went on clai train from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven on l and yesterday embarked on the ironclad Kaise for China. A rumor abread yesterday was tha Emperor William had sent the Czai a telegram putting the German squidron in the Pacifi under the command of the Russian Admira Tyrtoff. The rumor seem incredible. Such a Tyrtoff. The rumer seem incredible. Such a course would cause an uprear throughout the German army and navy. It is significant of the general confusion here that rumors equally startling are circulated almost daily. The changes in Germany's foreign policy are as sudden and astonishing that even the men supposed to belong to the inner polity all circle are often at a less for explanations. The change of front toward Japan is still unexplained. The official and semi-official newsuapers are kept biasy deand semi-official newspapers are kept busy de-nying false reports, but they fall to give any clew to the true policy adopted by the Govern-ment. The virulence of the canard fever was shown clearly yesterday when the Government found it expedient to deny the report that the Greek ironclad taking part in the Kiel fetes would be seized for the benefit of Greece's Ger-

It is announced officially that Germans going abroad to live temporarily or permanently, with-out having done military service, need not ex-pect hereafter to get marriage permits from the

Government.

The Emperor's astenishing changes of political and personal plana recently have earned for him the new nickname of Wilhelm der Plötzliche (William the Sudden). His latest surprise for the army is that four, instend of two, army errps, besides two cavalry divisions, shall take part in the great manocurres before Emperor Francis Joseph in the Stettin district. The change is supposed to be due to his wish to show the Austrian Emperor more troops than were assembled before the German sovereigns at Guens is 1892.

The "Vorwärts," Social Democratic, devoted two columns of editorial invective to the Standard Oil Company last Wednesday. It denounced the company as a monster that exploits the consuming classes," and as "one of those rings that hasten the social revolution more effectively than

The "Berliner Zeitung" says that retail dealers in petroleum, acting in harmony with their customers, will boycott the petroleum producers and handle hereafter rapeseed off, as a substitute, for dealers, the content of the content

FOR A TEST VOTE IN THE COMMONS. THE DIVISION TO DAY ON HARCOURT'S MOTION REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS LIKE-

LY TO BE EXTREMELY CLOSE. London, April 28.—Sir William Harcourt, Chanceller of the Exchequer, will move in the Commons to-morrow that the rest of the session be devoted to-morrow that the rest of the session be devoted entirely to Government business. Henry Scion-Karr. Conservative member for St. Helen's, will propose an amendment directly negativing the motion, thus virtually putting the question of confidence. A close division, probably the closest since the last general election, is expected. All parties are railying their forces, and urgent whips and telegraphic summonses have been sent in every direction to members.

THE RESERVOIR DISASTER IN FRANCE ABOUT 130 LIVES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LOST-

SCORES OF PERSONS MISSING. Paris, April 28.—Reports of the devastation cause by the bursting of the reservoir at Bouzy yester-day have been received from Epinal hourly this evening. The loss of life is far beyond the first estimates. About 130 deaths are now known to have been caused by the flood, and the list may grow as in the confusion and ruin it has been impossib to account for scores of persons who are missing. The search for dead bodies is still in progress. Thir

ty or more of the dead were burled to-day. The villages and peasant farms in the path of th Sood are strewn with the wrecks of buildings and are covered with heavy layers of mud. More than 200 families are homeless and destitute. M. Leygues Minister of the Interior, has gone with a staff o officials to the afflicted district to distribute mo among the needy. Most of the towns near Epinal have sent food and clothing to the destitute sufferers. A large part of the valley is little more than a morass, with timbers and uprooted trees protruding from the mud. The soldiers who are looking for bodies make only slow progress, as the work of digging in the

digging in the ruins is necessarily slow. Much damage was done to villages at a distance from the dam. As the flood swept down the valley it gathered an immense quantity of timbers and tree trunks, which were thrown against the buildings in the lower neighborhoods. For the same reason the number of deaths in the lower villages

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CHARLES THIERSCH. Berlin, April 28.—Professor Charles Thiersch died

Professor Thiersch was one of the most cele-brated surreons in Germany. He was born in Munich'in 1822 and pursued the study of medicine in Berlin, Vienna and Paris. He was made professor of survey in Erlangen in 184, and in Lelpsto in 1867. In the war of 187 of the was the chief surgeon of the Twelfth Army Corps. He published several medical works.

THE GOSSIP OF EUROPE.

PRENCH CITIZENSHIP ENCAVATIONS IN GREECE-BALTIC AND NORTH SEA CANAL-CAP-TAIN PITZGERALIES FATE.

The trip of King Leopold of Belgium to Italy is believed to have some relation to the projected mar-riage between his daughter, Princess Clementine, and be Crown Prince of Italy, and it is stated by the Capitale," of Rome, which is regarded as the organ of the Italian Government, that the betrothal will be announced in the speech from the throne on the scoolin of the opening of the new Parliament by Cing Hunder.

imment a bill which provides for the exclusion from all civil and military functions of men of foreign birth and parentage, even though they may have be

Argos by the American School in Athens have been highly successful. Two hundred and fifty men have been employed there under the direction

foreign Fowers will be represented by nearly three-

courses, indersed by the Council of State, access by which they are intested will be regard by the law he non-sanffar, recent experiment awing furnished convincing proof that these therets, which politic Englishmen describe as "B ais," are frequently a vehicle of contagion for thereulosis and kindred maintless.

at Calais, built by Cardinal Richelles and so graphi-cally pictured by Henarth, and the famous mills of

the practice of men of fashion in sending their liner to be tunnered in London, the washerwomen In the British capital are up in arms against the exquisities of Mayfair and St. James's for sending their linen over to Holand to be washed. It would be interesting to learn where the Dutch Journesse dorse have their souris laundered. Perhaps they send them to Paris.

United States sailors and matines are the only

on the French Riviers. Navat and military men of every other power are detarred from this privi-lege, and what Queen Victoria reviewed on land at Villefranche the other day, the sallors and ma-rines constituting the crew of her big frontial (lambrian, they were all without either rifles or

eration some stringent laws anninet possining by elephant-musters. Henceforth any one caught sneak

Emperor William has aroused considerable in

SUICIDE OF A JEALOUS WIFE.

SHE TAKES "ROUGH ON BATS" AFTER A QUAR

REL WITH HER HUSBAND. Mrs. Cynthia Blant, twenty-three years old, committed suicide in the cellar of the flathouse, No 264 West Fifty-third-st., yesterday after a quarrel with her husband. Thomas Blunt, the husband works in a downtown wholesale grocery. Mrs. Blunt is said to have been jealous of him, and frequent quarrels have resulted recently. When told hat his wife had taken "Rough-on-Rats" yesterlay Blunt refused to go to her or to have any thing further to do with her, and she was re-moved, a prisoner, to Roosevelt Hospital.

The Blunts went to live at No. 361 West Fiftyhird-st, seventeen months ago. The death of her child before long caused Mrs. Blunt to become band was paying attention to another woman, and a month after her babe's death she created a sensation one evening in a Sixth-ave, restaurant by demanding the instant production of her husband. She had seen him go into the place with a woman, Mrs. Blunt declared, and she was bound to find

In spite of protests, Mrs. Blant searched the place, and she created so much excitement that the proprietor insisted on her leaving the restaurant. She found neither her husband nor the woman.

After the epicode quarters between the couple were frequent. Mrs. Blunt, too, became addicted to the use of liquor, according to the janitress in Fifty-third-st. Mrs. Blunt finally left the house last Monday, and did not return until yesterday forenoon, when she had an unusually violent quarter with her husband. Soon after this the janitress found Mrs. Blunt seated on the stairway with a white powder flecking her lips and scattered over the front of her dress. She was partly intoxicated.

The janitress went up and told Mr. Blunt and asked him to care for his wife.

"Call a policeman or an ambulance," said Blunt. "I don't want her here. She left of her own accord, and now she can stay away."

Mrs. Blunt was half unconscious when she was removed to the hospital, where later she recovered her senses, but she refused to discuss the quarrel. She died shortly after 6 clock.

REPORTS THAT HE WILL AGAIN TRY TO RESTORE "HARMONY."

THE GOVERNOR EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH PROMINENT REPUBLICANS TO DAY-RUMOR

IS TO BE A COLLEAGUE OF THEO.

DORE ROOSEVELT ON THE

Governor Morton will be in New-York to-day, to remain in the city until after the ceremonies onnected with the transfer of the Washington Memorial Arch to the city authorities, in which he and his staff are to take part to-morrow. Mrs. Morton will come with the Governor, and this evening they will be entertained at dinner by Chauncey M. Depew, at his home, No. 43 West

The Governor, it was said last evening, would see and talk with other prominent Republicans here before he returns to Albany, and make anether attempt to get a thorough understanding while on the ground of the divisions and troubles which have been the subject of so much discussion since Mayor Strong made it apparent that he intended to carry out his ante-election pledges. Among those with whom the Governor is expected to confer are the Mayor himself, ex-Allison, whom he recently placed on the beach of the General Seed as; Elihu Root, Commis stoner Brookfield, President Lauterbach of the The excavations this spring at the Heraion of Republican County Committee, and others con spicuous on both sides of the factional line. Acording to the statements emanating from the machine camp, the Governor proposes making a final effort to restore that long-absent and much sought-for "harmony" which the retainers of Mr. Platt have unsuccessfully yearned for ever Mr. Brookfield was made Commissioner of Public Works.

WHY THEY WANT "HARMONY."

The practical certainty of the enactment of the Police Magistrates bill and the probable passage of the Police Reorganization bill, with the added the more anxious for "harmony"; and as they the Emperor's steam yaching the Majesty on board, after which will come Majesty on board, after which will come yachin the Kaiser Aller, conveying the Sassey, Wurtenburg, Favar a and the Sassey, Wurtenburg, Favar a and the Sassey will be closed by the Prussian from and desperately appeal to him to shield and aid desperately appe and desperately appeal to him to shield and aid act under the provisions of the new legislation.

publican colleague in the Board of Police Comhad suggested the appointment of Colonel Grant

Mayor or Colonel Grant.

Novertheless, as the Colonel had been Mr. Platt's candidate for Commissioner of Public Works when Mr. Brookfield was selected, and it was said that the Governor had foined in the request to Mayor Strong that he prevent internal party turned by taking Mr. Grant, many anxious believers in the Platt régime, who have been chilled to the bone within the last three months by the marble-hearted way with which the Mayor has passed over their applications for office, setzed upon the report about Colonel Grant with avidity, and speedily saw visions of the deferred "harmony" with patronage and offices galore, of which the Colonel's appointment was to be the forerunger.

NOT SHARED BY EVERY ONE.

Few hardwaded politicians shared these rosy gave the State machine from wreckage. There was a revived report circulating yesterday that was a revived report circulating yesterlay that Senator Coggeshall, in spite of his carefully worded denials that he was going to change his vote on the Police Reorganization bill, had made the Governor an absolute promise to do this very thing, and the report got general credence. Resides, it was said that one of the two other Republican Senators who had voted with Mr. Coggeshall against the bill, would be found jumping to the same side. If these statements were true, the bill was as certain of becoming a law as is the Police Magistrates' bill, as soon as the Assembly accepts the amendments which the Senate agreed cepts the amendments which the Senate agree

accepts the amendments which the Senate agreed to.

A well-known Anti-Machine Republican, in speaking of the expectations which the Platt retainers have chosen to build on Governor Merton's visit, said last evening;

"These fellows are counting on the hatching of chickens from eggs already badly decayed. The Governor is going into no search for 'causes of misunderstanding' between the factions of New-York City. He thoroughly understands the condition of affairs already, and needs no instructions from Mr. Platt and his friends. They have tried to ladic advice into the Governor many times this winter without success. His course at Albany for the last two months shows this. The Governor is thoroughly conversant with the Mayor's views, and is now in hearty sympathy with him.

"Mr. Platt's opportunity for 'harmony' of the kind he wants is gone. Before the election for president of the Republican County Committee last Lanuary, Mr. Platt sent to the Mayor to ask if there was anything he (Platt) could do for him.

"Yes," was the Mayor's reply. 'Go to work

ask if there was anything is

"Yes," was the Mayor's reply. 'Go to work
and re-elect my friend Brookfield chairman of
the County Committee.'

"Mr. Platt totally ignored the Mayor, and
by the use of his peculiar methods put Lauterbach in Brookfield's place. The Governor is
taking no pains to change the Mayor's views
regarding Mr. Platt."

The Governor may be entertained at a private
dinner at the Union Langue Club by prominent

The Cornor may be entertained at a private dinner at the Union League Club by prominent members of it before he goes back to Albany.

WAS IT MURDER AND NOT SUICIDE?

ABOUT THE DEATH OF KATHE MORRISON.

In his sermon last evening the Rev. Madison C Peters, in replying to Father Phelan's attack on the Christian Endeavor societies, reminded his hear-ers, among other things, that Father Phelan had spoken of the double murder trial in San Francisco as "disclosing some of the traps set for girls in promiscuous assemblies of young church workers." Mr. Peters added: "Bur how about the murder of Katle Morrison in New-York? A few weeks ago this young woman, worth \$40,000, was found in the confessional of the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, with her threat cut from ear to ear, and both wrists cut to the bone. The priests said the woman committed suicide on the sidewalk, alstation as having occurred in the church. Katie Morrison commit suicide? If so, she would either have had to cut her wrists after her throat was cut, or had to cut her throat after her wrists were cut. With all the cords and muscles and tendons severed, suicide was a physical impossibility. Why have the police made no investigation? Why has the Coroner's Office not thought it worth while to hold an inquest? Why have the newspapers dropped this murler committed in a Roman Catholic church? Why has this brutal murler been hushed up?" were cut. With all the cords and muscles and ten

CUT HIS THROAT IN HIS CELL.

Phillipsburg, N. J., April 28.—There have been no new developments in the mysterious death of Mrs. Ray Blackwell so far as this place is concerned. but over in Easton, just across the river in Penn-sylvania, the ex-postmaster, Samuel Carpenter who is believed to have had something to do with the case, is in danger of death. He attempted suithe case, is in danger of death. He attempted suicide in his cell this morning with a razor obtained from a fellow-prisoner, with which he cut his throat. The authorities continue to work on the case, and are more and more strongly convinced that Mrs. Blackwell did not commit suicide and that Carpenter murdered her. The requisition papers will be presented to Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, to-morrow or Tuesday, and Carpenter will be brought back, if it is possible to move him.

strong, had been cracked for years. The truth may MR. MORTON COMING TOTOWN SAVED BY A TANGLED ROPE. not be determined until the official inquiry.

NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH AT A BROOKLYN FIRE.

MRS. HENDERSON, SEVENTY-TWO YEARS OLD,

JUMPED FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW AND HER PALL WAS CHECKED ONLY

YOUNG WOMAN UNCONSCIOUS IN THE HALLWAY.

Mrs. Anna Henderson, a wealthy widow, seventy-two years old, narrowly escaped instant death in a fire that burned the handsome three McDonough-st., Brooklyn, yesterday morning at 4:20 o'clock. The fire is believed to have started in the laundry, in the basement of the rear extension. Mrs. Ella J. Powell owned and occupled the house, which is in an aristocratic section of the city. Mrs. Powell is the widow of the Rev. Dr. Powell, formerly of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, She has had a number of table-boarders, and about eight people lived in the house, including Mrs. Powell and her daughter and old Mrs Henderson. The latter occupied a rear bedroom on the top floor.

The fire must have made rapid headway, as flames were pouring from the basement and first floor windows, front and rear, by the time the engines and Hook and Ladder Truck No. 11 reached the scene. Notwithstanding the early hour, it was only a few minutes before a large crowd collected. The members of Mrs. Powell's nousehold were hustled out one after another. Mrs. Powell was the first to discover the fire, and alarmed as many of the household as she could. Leon J. Lewis, a broker, who lives next door at No. 257, was one of the first to get into the burning building. He met the inmates hurrying down the stairs through the blinding smoke. Parsing through the ballway on the first floor, he stumbled over the unconscious form of Miss raising through the unconscious form of Miss stumbled over the unconscious form of Miss Powell. He dragged her to the door, and the air soon revived her, she having fallen from suf-focation as she was trying to reach the front door from her bedroom in the back parior on the door from her bedroom in the back parlor on the first floor. All were thought to be out, when suddenly some one remembered Mrs. Henderson. A ladder was quickly run to the top floor, and Frank Woods, of Truck No. 11, entered the window, from which smoke was already pouring. He reappeared at the window in less than a minute supporting Mrs. Henderson in her nightrobe. Sheets of flame darted upward, momentarily hiding the front of the building from the gaze of the spectators. Woods tied a rope around Mrs. Henderson's waist, and was pushing her forward on to the ladder when the fire reached them both.

one from the fireman, and the next instant her sody shot straight downward toward the stone avenient in front of the basement windows. pavement in front of the basement windows. Then, with a sudden snap the rope became taut, and Mrs. Henierson's writhing body hung suspended a foot from the pavement. By rare good fortune the rope as it paid out over the top of the ladder had become tangled and "snubbed"

Willing hands soon cut Mrs. Henderson loose, and two calls for ambulances were sent out. She was taken to St. John's Hospital, only a lew blocks away. In Albany-ave. At first the loctors thought that she was uninjured, save rom shock, but later it was said that two ribs were fractured, probably from pressure from the ope. At the hospital last night it was resorted that her hands and lower extremities howed burns, and the doctors said that her age and injuries together made her recovery doubt-ul. Mrs. Henderson is said to be a member of he Church of the Good Shepherd, in Macdon-

the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Macdon-ough-st, near Stuyvesant-ave.

The house and its contents were damaged over \$5,600. The loss is said to be covered by insur-ance. The dwelling was rightly furnished. Mrs. Henderson has no nearer relatives than coustns living in the city. The origin of the fire is un-known. Mrs. Powell mays there was no fire in the laundry when she retired on Saturday night.

AMERICAN THEOSOPHISTS SECEDE.

CNAMIMOUS IN FAVOR OF AN INDEPENDENT SEC-TION-MR. JUDGE CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Theosophical Society, in annual convention to

day, voted to sever its connection with the Internew declaration of independence was adopted almost unanimously. Out of a total vote of 205 only ten were cast against it, and of these seven were cast by Dr. LaPierre, of Chicago, who has several proxies; two were proxies held by Claude F. Wright, who personally favored it, and one was cast by Alexander Fullerton, the former

was cast by Alexander Function, the former general treasurer.

The scene that followed the announcement of the vote was of a dramatic nature. The delegates rose in a body and cheered and hurrahed. Only two delegates opposed the idea of independence. W. Q. Judge, the general secretary, was elected president for life of the American scalety.

During the day Treasurer Fullerton and Secretary Judge presented their reports, showing encouraging progress in finances and membership. Mr. Judge refused to defend himself from the charges of the forgery of documents of the Mahatmas, brought by Mrs. Besant. He said he had not received a copy of the charges, and would reserve his explanation.

At a public meeting at Hortfcultural Hall, this evening, President Judge defined theosophy.

UNDRESSED IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST.

DR. KERR SAYS THE CLOTHES FOUND IN CLARK'S VESTIBULE HAD BEEN BORROWED BY A FRIEND.

It is not often that one can leave one's clothes inside a storm door in such a public thoroughfare as West Twenty-third-st, and find them again. The police of the West Thirtleth-st, station strongly suspect that Dr. George W. Kerr, of No. 7. West Fiftieth-st, left his there, and they know they were found. There was an exercise a gold watch and as physicians use, and a fountain pen. In the in-side pocket of the overcost were papers showing that the property belonged to Dr. Kerr. Policeman Cook found the collection inside the stormdoor of Clark's restaurant, No. 22, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Evidently the man who left them there had partially disrobed and then walked away. Dr. Kerr says it was a friend of his who had borrowed some of his clothing and had then "gone on a little toot." The police say the man who did the "undress act" resembled Dr. Kerr to a marvellous de-

West Twenty-third-st, when he discovered the articles. At first he thought he had a case of suicide on his hands, and he struck a match and looked en his hands, and he struck a match and looked about the outer vestibule. Then he gathered up the things and marched with them to the West Thirtleth-st, station, where he deposited them on factiesk before the astonished gaze of Sorgeant Sheethan. The Sergeant found the papers and address of Dr. Kerr. He sent Cook back to Twenty-third-si, to make a thorough investigation, and then dispatched another policeman to the East Fifty-first-st station to look up the doctor. He also sent out a general alarm for the clothing, watch and jewelry.

a general alarm for the clothing, watch and jewelry.

Meantime. Policeman Cook had inquired among
all the cabmen along West Twenty-third-st., between Pith and Sixth aves, and learned that a
man of medium height, with dark hair and mustache, hatless and wearing a thin black undercoat,
which flapped open, showing only an undershirt,
had waked down West Twenty-third-st, and turned
south into Sixth-ave. The policeman traced the
hatless man to the untown station of the Sixth-ave,
elevated road at Eighteenth-st, where he had demanded a ticket. Asked to show his money, the
man slapped down a quarter on the desk. The
agent, attracted at the wild appearance of the
hatless man, looked him over and finally said:
"Guess I won't sell you a ticket. You look too
looney."

The mean picked up his quarter without a word

"Guess I won't sell you a ticket. You look too looney."

The man picked up his quarter without a word and walked downstairs. He went east in Eighteenth-st, and Cook lost track of him.

Dr. Kerr himself, smiling and bland, walked into the West Thirtieth-st, station yesterday afternoon. He readily identified the clothing, watch and jewelry. He said part of it was his own and part belonged to a friend of his, who "went on a little toot" last night. "He borrowed some or my things to go out in." said the doctor, smiling. Sergeant Sheehan smiled, too. He noted that Dr. Kerr is a man of medium height, with dark hair and a dark mustache. The doctor is medical examiner for the Prudential Life Insurance Company. He was allowed to take his property home.

QUIET IN NICARAGUA.

CORINTO UNDER BRITISH RULE

THE NATIVE AUTHORITIES HAVE ALL DESERTED THE TOWN.

PRESIDENT ZELAYA'S GOVERNMENT DOING IN UTMOST TO RESTRAIN THE PEOPLE-DISAP-

POINTMENT AT THE FAILURE OF THE UNITED STATES TO SECURE A MODI-

TERMS-NO CHANCE OF MR. CLEVELAND.

Washington, April 28.-The situation in Corinto remains unchanged. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, this evening, in reply to a cable dispatch asking for specific information as to the position of affairs, received from Manuel Mutus, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, an official dispatch stating that the British were still in control of the city; that the British flag was flying over the Custom House; that the Nicaraguan flag had been withdrawn from all the public places; that all the national authorities had deserted the town, and that Corinto at present was practically a British possession. The dispatch contained no further particulars, and this leads Dr. Guzman to believe that all is quiet in the Republic.

London, April 28 .- Advices received here state that the excitement throughout Nicaragua increases. Great disappointment is expressed there at the fallure of the United States to secure some modification of Great Britain's terms. While the conservative course pursued by the Washington Government was fully expected by information furnished to them by the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, the people generally believed that the United States would interfere. The Nicaraguan Government is exerting iself to restrain the populace. No indication has yet been given of an immediate intentinued occupation of Corinto must sooner or later prove very embarrassing to Nicaragua.

Mr. Bayard's request for a brief respite in order that Nicaragua might pay the indemnity in London, it is stated here, was refused by Lord Kimberley. Had this respite been granted, Nicaragua would have borrowed the money in New-York to settle the British demand.

Colon, April 28.-The last advices from Corinto are that the opposition to President Zelava threatens to start a movement to overthrow his administration. The Governor of the Mosquito Territory refuses to resign. An armed force will be sent to subdue him. It is reported that the British Consul at Managua will receive his passports from the Government.

NO PROTEST FROM THE COUNTRY.

Washington, April 28 (Special.)-Nothing need be expected of the Administration in the way of protest or intervention in Nicaragua. Deficite information to this effect was obtained to-day. England is to be permitted to carry out Lord Kimberley's programme, and to enforce her d her marines, to drive the defenceless Nicaraguans from their Custom House and other Government buildings, and to establish on a shore a government of her own. Great Britain may remain in Corinto indefinitely, provided she now and then "assures" the Administration that such is not her nurnose. She can, unless Nicaragua determines otherwise by paying the claim for indemnity, withhold periodically from the Custom House revenues so much of the receipts as she sees fit until her ex-parte judgment "to satisfy a national affront," as Mr. Bayard said in a recent dispatch to the State Department, is fully met. The presence of marines on shore is not i tion of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, as those principles and that convention are construed by President Cleveland, but conformable to international law and justice. England has a rightful claim for damages against Nicaragua, and she is to be allowed to collect it in the manner and within the period which she herself may think necessary. Through Lord Kimberley she has said that this claim is just and enforceable. Nicaragua views the conditions differently, to be sure, and, as any nation or individual would naturally do under the circumstances, has asked that a jury look into the facts and fix the damages. Wholly upon ex-parte testimony the Administration, not seeing, or indifferent to the baneful effects of the precedent established, has decided in favor of Great Britain. Through Minister Guzman, it is said, Nicaragua has called to the attention of the Administration the fact that the canal which is to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific is to penetrate the territory of the Republic, not England. Apparently, however, & contrary view is entertained by the President,

and Great Britain is the country to receive consideration. THE ADMINISTRATION'S IRRESOLUTION.

It is at all times difficult, of course, to define the attitude of this Administration on international questions, especially in cases where the interests of this country and those of Great Britain conflict. In the present case, as is now well known, there has been one decided change of front, and there may have been others. Where time-honored precedents are once departed from, and an "origifound. There were an overcost, a gold watch and china, a white shirt, a collar and slik necktle; a gold scarfpin, a pair of cuffs and gold link cuff-buttons; a derby bat, two small thermometers, such Nicaraguan situation, and sad experience proves that he will not change it. At first the country was led to believe that England would not be allowed to land troops in Nicaragua. Then the hope was held out by insinuation, rather than by promise, it is but fair to say, that Congress would be urged to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Next it was said it was necessary that England should commit an overt act before the Administration could proceed. Now it is confessed that nothing is to be done, and that Lord Kimberley is to be permitted to carry out his programme in the manner and with the means he may deem most effectual for his purpose. In executing her programme the hope is entertained that Great Britain will meet with no opposition on the part of Nicaragua, which might bring about an armed conflict, and that the conditions will be favorable

to a speedy ending of the existing relations. A well-informed official, speaking to-day of the attitude of the Administration, explained that the President, while firm as to the points mentioned, was equally determined as to another. He said: "There are now good reasons to assume that England is honest, and that she will leave Corinto as soon as her claim is satisfied. If she fails to do so, or if it should turn out that she has designs upon the republic, or any part of it, she will be

made to withdraw." Asked as to whether or not there was a possibility of a course being followed looking to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the speaker said with emphasis: "No. That treaty has its weak points, but both the President and Secretary Gresham believe that it also has its advantages. There is now no disposition to call Congress together for the purpose of considering the advisability of declaring the treaty abrogated.

You may say this quite positively." OPENING THE WAY FOR AMBITION.

One important phase of the situation is that in accepting Lord Kimberley's "assurances."